

<p>93-110179/14 E16 J01 BAZI/ 91.09.23 BAZIN D *DE 4131589-A1 91.09.23 91DE-4131589 (93.04.01) B01D 5/00, 53/02, D06L 1/10 Dry cleaning of textiles and leather with solvent esp. tetra:chloroethylene - with removal of solvent by centrifuging followed by blowing with air C93-048504 Addnl. Data: BAZIN D</p>	<p>E(10-H2G, 11-Q2) J(1-A1, 1-E1)</p>
<p>In the dry cleaning of textiles and leather with tetrachloroethylene and similar solvents, after removal of the solvent by centrifuging, remaining solvent is removed from the cleaned articles by blowing with fresh air, controlling the temp. and the air speed w.r.t. the solvent content of the dry air.</p> <p><u>ADVANTAGE</u> The tetrachloroethylene concn. in the air in the work-place is low (1 ppm), and the solvent content of the cleaned articles is reduced to 1/5. Solvent recovery is good.</p> <p><u>PREFERRED PROCESS</u> The dry air for removal of the solvent from the articles is heated to 40-80 (50-65)°C, esp. in a radiator to</p>	<p>which the heat is supplied by means of a heat pump from the solvent condensation unit. The air feed is controlled by measuring the amt. of solvent in the air. At the start of the air blowing phase, during the period of high solvent load, a low air speed of 2-20 (5-12) cubic m/min. is maintained, and is raised by up to 4x (2-3x) after the amt. of solvent in the dry air has dropped. If there is an external active C filter, the air is cooled to pref. (10-20)°C. The contact time of the air in the active C filter is adjusted w.r.t. the solvent load, e.g. at 1-4 (2-3) secs. at 1000-800 ppm of perchloroethylene and at 0.2-2 (1-2) secs. at 800-200 ppm of perchloroethylene. (7pp510RBHDwgNo0/0)</p> <p>DE4131589-A</p>